

THE  
CHINA MAIL  
TYphoon Map &  
GUIDE.  
PRICE.....10 cents.

# The China Mail

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

卯乙大歲年四國民華中

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THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month \$9.

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Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit \$10 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong.

Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 92.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

A GERMAN CRITIC'S VIEW.

Major Morath, commenting on the recent Dardanelles action, the information for which he draws solely from the Turkish official reports, writes:—

"We must estimate the strength of the English and French at not less than 80,000. But, speaking in regard to disposition, organization, distribution and execution of orders may easily be made. All these obstacles to success probably made themselves felt. That is suggested by the nature of the landing corps, which was composed of mixed, unequal, and mainly inferior material."

Major Morath deprecates further the fighting value of the British forces in the Dardanelles. He is especially severe in his comments on the colonial contingents, and says that the discipline in the troops from Egypt will prove a greater source of danger to the English officer than to the enemy. He reiterates his belief that the forcing of the Dardanelles can only take place if both shores are in the hands of the attackers—a likelihood which he considers very remote, because Turkey is not a small State, but takes rank, as a military instrument at any rate, with the great Powers.

Return issued by Lloyd's Register show that there were 471 ships (of 100 tons and upwards) with a 1,457,467 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom on March 31. Of these 465 were steam vessels. This is about 40,000 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter, and about 303,000 tons less than the total building a year ago, the rate of progress in merchant ship construction, and the immediate output, being naturally very much less in view of the special circumstances prevailing.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich red blood, and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Forgings Castings and Repairs  
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES  
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Write for Prices

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
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STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN  
YACHT CLUB.

HOTELS

KINGSCLERE HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members  
will be held at the CLUB HOUSE  
on June 30th, at 8 P.M.

All members are specially requested to  
attend.

By Order of Committee  
A. D. OEN,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 22, 1915.

STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunisia, Morocco,  
Malagascar, Dahomey, Belgian  
Roumania, 20 different for 4 shillings. On  
desire to send wonderful choices of Stamps  
with great discount. Newspaper for  
collectors of 56 pages is sent gratis and  
post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps.

BELA SZEKULA, LUCERNE, Switzer-  
land, Europe.

Hongkong, June 17, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEKE DAY.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.33 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, to be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptredore order  
representing Bank Notes.

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PATELL & CO.

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General Merchants

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Commission Agents

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SHANGHAI AND  
HANKOW.

SINGON & CO.

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WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Importers. Pig, Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. Metal Stores  
and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Gino Lung Street (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

If you have lost your appetite, one of  
the big variety of delecty dishes at the  
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt  
you.

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HONGKONG LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, SAILORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE  
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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,  
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 137 x 52 x 84 ft.

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THINER PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for launching ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shop ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,

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DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

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EIGHT HOURS FROM MANILA, RAIL OR AUTO

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The "BAGUIO" is unequalled for location, cuisine, roomlike atmosphere and

modem up-to-date features.

-P-6 Up, Daily. -P-35.00 Up, Weekly

Special Rates For Prolonged Stays

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL BURNS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

\$29,622,183.

I.—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$1,503,000

Paid up Capital \$2,437,500

II.—Fire Funds \$3,829,114

III.—Life & Annuity Funds \$16,136,160

Sinking Fund Account \$8,512

\$24,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,667,158

Life and Annuity Branches \$1,723,269

Revenue Marine Department \$25,492

Other Receipts \$430,183

26,233,319

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and by





Hughes and Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers  
AND  
Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONAL  
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE  
Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

## FRIDAY,

the 26th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,  
As follows:—

TEAKWOOD.—Suits, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs (New), Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Wash-stands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., etc.

BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs, Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames, etc., etc.

Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery, Cooking Stove, Carpets and Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and E.P. Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, etc., and Two Piano (Broadwood). Catalogues will be issued.

Terms.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 19, 1915. 531

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Dr. MARTIN LOW, to sell by Public Auction

## on

TUESDAY,  
the 29th June, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8,  
Humphrey's Building, Ekwon-lo,  
Top Flat.

THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
etc., &c., &c.  
therein contained,  
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (Lane  
Crawford make) Fine Blackwood Cabinets,  
Stands, &c., &c., Fumed Teak Dining  
Room Suite, Bookcase, Screens, Casement  
and Door Curtains, etc., Teakwood Twin  
Bedsteads and Mattresses by Powell  
(Practically new) Large Wardrobes, Toilet  
Table, Chest-of-drawers, &c., and 1 Pair  
Handsome Blackwood Wardrobes, Folding  
Camp Bed, &c., Pantry and Kitchen  
Utensils.

Also  
Piano by Brinmead & Sons, Remington  
Typewriter in good condition, Electric  
Traversing Fans, Fittings and Lights,  
Sunblinds, Pot Plants, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view from Monday 28th instant.

Terms.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 21, 1915. 533

## ANTI-GERMAN SCENES.

## MANY DISTURBANCES.

London was free on Saturday (May 15) from any serious anti-German disturbances, but demonstrations occurred in various parts of the country, and at Walton-on-Thames the Riot Act was read.

There was a turbulent scene in Covent-garden market about six o'clock in the morning. A German drove a motor-van up to the King-street side of the market, and expressed a desire to deal with some of the salesmen. He was laughed at, and told he could not be served.

An alteration ensued, and the German, getting angry, used some very opprobrious words against the British.

This was sufficient to arouse the resentment of the crowd of porters and others who had assembled. An attack was made on the van, and it was overturned and partially demolished. The German shouted that he was as good as any Englishman, and that he had five relatives fighting at the front for the Allies. He continued his disparaging remarks about the English, and this enraged the crowd that one of their number, throwing off his coat, "went for" the German in grim earnest, and a stand-up fight followed, in which the Teuton suffered considerably.

At Walton-on-Thames, late on Saturday night, a crowd of several thousand persons collected in Bridge-street and assaulted the shop of a watch and clock maker, supposed to be a naturalised German. All the windows were smashed. Several persons sustained serious injuries, including a police-sergeant. Two soldiers were knocked down by a motor-car and were taken to the Cottage Hospital.

The Fire Brigade was summoned to disperse the crowd, but the hose was immediately severed in several places. The street was eventually cleared by mounted constables and the military, who were hurried to the scene. The Riot Act was read, and the crowd were addressed by Mr. W. Negus, chairman of the local Recruiting Committee.

## BATON CHARGES AT NEATH.

Serious rioting took place at Neath, South Wales. German shops were wrecked and looted, and about fifty civilians were injured. The local police force, augmented by drafts of the country constabulary from Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Skewen, and Swansea, were compelled to make altogether seven baton charges before order could be restored. Six policemen were injured by missiles, one very seriously.

Anti-German feeling ran high in Tunbridge Wells, and a crowd of about 5,000 assembled near a shop at Grosvenor-road, but, owing to the promptitude of the police, no damage was done. At intervals from about 9.30 to nearly midnight baton charges were made by sections of the crowd, but strong columns of police and military were drawn across all the roads near the scene of the disturbance.

A demonstration of a hostile character was made in front of the premises of a pork butcher in Carr-street, Ipswich. The police were present in good force, and although some missiles were thrown, and the windows broken, no other damage was done.

There was a disturbance at Winchester, originating in an attack on a dairy shop, a number of persons being under the belief that the manager was a German. Some of the goods were thrown into the streets and the windows broken. The police were obliged to use their truncheons.

An anti-German demonstration took place at Tunworth, where a jeweller's premises were stoned, two windows being broken. The police were assisted in preserving order by soldiers who were in the town.

Violence was renewed in Rotherham on Saturday night, and was continued until the early hours of yesterday. An attack made on an hotel tenanted by a man of German extraction resulted in a free fight between the police and a mob estimated at 20,000. Several of the police were injured by bricks and beer bottles, while eighteen civilians had to receive treatment at the hospital. Much damage to property was done, many large plate-glass windows in the centre of the town being smashed.

Considerable damage was done at three German tradesmen's shops in Nottingham late on Saturday night and in the early hours of yesterday. Demonstrations took place again last night in other parts of the city, but no damage was done.

PUBLIC-HOUSE WRECKED.

At Bedford a public-house was wrecked, and the landlord, who had been naturalised for many years, had a narrow escape. The bar was quickly emptied of its contents, bottles of whisky, cigars, and other goods being thrown into the street. The piano and other valuable furniture in the lower part of the house was smashed to atoms.

There was an attack on three pork shops owned by naturalised Germans at Hull, and considerable damage was done to property. Extra police were on duty, and two arrests were made. The police prevented looting.

Hostile demonstrations against German tradesmen took place at Blyth. In two cases shop windows were smashed. A special constable was called out to assist the police in restoring order, and the disturbances were speedily quelled. Two arrests were made.

An attack on the shop windows of pork butchers in South Shields was made by an unruly mob. The police had to call in the assistance of soldiers billeted in the town before the crowd could be dispersed. A large number of women took part in the rowdyism. In all, the windows of seven shops were smashed. Fourteen persons were arrested.

to their own customs. So they came back to the point that in matters relating to marriage the law that held good was the law as it obtained in China, and expert evidence would be called to let the jury know what that law was. The prosecution maintained that the Chinese law allowed a man only one first wife and that the evidence of the defence, purporting that the woman accused married second was a secondary wife, depended upon the nature of the ceremony which took place. The customs observed in the Straits were a modification of those in China and according to the social position and wealth of the parties the ceremonies were simple or elaborate. In this case they were elaborate. But certain essential ceremonies always took place. There was the go-between; there was the consultation with the astrologers to see if the parties were fittingly mated and to fix a lucky day; then documents and presents were exchanged, and there were feasts. The parties went through the ceremony of combing the hair and the ceremony of Sam Kai, which was the worshipping of ancestral tablets. Then the bride was sent to the bridegroom's house and was received by him there; and then followed feasting and so on. The ceremonies of the second marriage were different. The prosecution would say that the people of China should spare no effort in encouraging her trade with China. But it is to be regretted that the present economic condition of China, as investigated by various means, is not what could be desired, and only one-tenth part of China's vast population can afford to pay for foreign supplies. It is quite safe to assert that if the conditions of the thinly-populated parts of the country are taken into consideration, only one out of forty Chinese can afford to pay for the imported goods.

Assuming the Chinese population to be 400,000,000 only 10,000,000 of them can be said to have any purchasing power, the rest, 390,000,000, remain unable to consume any foreign supply. It is to be observed that natural favour, Chinese agriculture, and the crop of natural products, are not the only factors of the wealth and power of China. In spite of the fact of long continued reign of extortion and internal troubles, it is, therefore, urgent that the people's wealth may be improved by enlightened administration, if the trade with China is to be developed.

In order to increase the wealth of Chinese farmers, it is necessary that their agricultural products be exported. If this is done, the wealth of the people would increase to an enormous degree. That many foreign merchants are doing their best in China for the export of Chinese products is, whether voluntarily or not, in consonance with the above view. That such a view is correct can be proved by the fact that because the Mi sui Bussan Kaisha is engaged in the export of beans from Manchuria to the amount of over 80,000,000 yen a year, the wealth of the people in the entire region of Manchuria and that in the vicinity of Tibet has increased in recent years, and this has in turn resulted in the larger demand for imported goods.

Turning to the industrial condition in China, the raw material both from agriculture and power is unlimited in supply, the fuel is cheap, and labourers of better efficiency than the Japanese can be had easily. Compare this with the state of things prevailing here. It is now reported that an Osaka cotton mill paid 40 yen for caffawing for shipping mill hands, and still could not get a sufficient number of them. Thus China has far more advantages than Japan for cotton milling industry, and the recent tendency is that a great number of cotton mills have grown up along the Yangtze. Indeed there are 46 mills there, of which only six are under Japanese control. It will be noticed with interest that working on the above conception, the Naigai Menka Kaisha of China has embarked in an enterprise of establishing a large cotton mill on the Yangtze with 10,000 spindles. It is hoped that the example may be followed by many other spinning mill companies in Japan.

The court adjourned.

## CAPTAIN A. F. WILDING.

Killed By A Shell Near La Bassée!

Captain A. F. Wilding, the famous lawn tennis player, was killed at La Bassée, near La Bassée, last

evening.

Captain Wilding was attached to an armoured-car squad.

He went out to the front under Commander Sunson; who had a high opinion of his work, and recently he was promoted to the position of captain.

On the fatal night, accompanied by two other officers, Captain Wilding had gone forward to an observation dug-out. While engaged in observation work a shell burst near

and he was killed instantly.

Antony Frederick Wilding was born in New Zealand in 1888 and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was in the first rank of tennis players and his list of championships would make long reading.

He won the handicap singles at the New Zealand championship meeting when 16, played against Oxford, and started on a brilliant open meeting career by winning the Scottish championship in 1904. At Wimbledon he

was a member of the British team.

On bearing the cries of the ladies for help, Mr. Malone rushed to their assistance and went in pursuit of the man, but as it was then almost dark no trace of him could be found. A doctor was called to attend to the ladies' wounds and the authorities notified.

Mr. Gillis, the British Consul, arrived at the residence of Mr. Malone, where all the injured people were being looked after, at a quarter to ten and lost no time in seeing the Chiang-chang, Feng Kuo-chang.

Numerous officials with all the police and troops have been searching for the culprit, but up to the present have not been able to find him. The seriousness of the whole affair is realized by the Chiang-chang and he, we think, is doing all he can to find the man. This armed soldier seems to think he was mad, others that he was drunk, while yet others think that he was actuated by hate of foreigners.

If the soldier was out of his mind the officials should have known it and had him locked up. If he was drunk it should be a lesson sufficient to make the officials take action regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors. If the assault was due to anti-foreign feeling it is certainly serious enough for definite action.

All the ladies are British subjects. The whole foreign community has received a rude shock for Mr. Malone and the young ladies have received injuries they may never get over. Let us hope that the police protection will be sufficiently proficient to make it impossible for such a thing to happen on the main road in a place like Nanking and in daylight.

N. C. Dally News.

A GREAT RUGBY PLAYER.

Lieutenant Ronald W. Poulton-Palmer, the plaudite international Rugby three-quarter, whose death was recently announced, was killed in France while serving with his regiment, the 4th Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Poulton-Palmer was a nephew of the late Mr. G. W. Palmer, of Hunley and Palmer's biscuit factory, and a son of Professor Poulton, of Oxford University.

Lieutenant Poulton-Palmer added the name of Palmer in 1913 when he benefited largely under his uncle's will.

Educated at Rugby and at Bullio, Lieutenant Poulton-Palmer developed from a brilliant school three-quarter into one of the most remarkably attractive players of recent years.

There was no more thrilling sight to be seen on any Rugby ground than a "try" run by Poulton-Palmer, finished off by an unshelved reverse pass and a colleague's score. Captain of Oxford, he played in seven international and captained the team in the contract and the place where the contract was made and the law of the place. With

regard to the marriage itself, for the law of the parties to contract and to the forms of the marriage it depended upon the law of the domicile of the people. In this case, the accused at the time of his first marriage was living in Dutch territory.

Therefore, counsel supposed, he was a naturalised Dutchman. But the law relating to marriage in the Netherlands Indies were laid down for Europeans only. The Chinese were not interfered with. Therefore he would contend that the marriage laws of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies were regulated by Chinese customs. Subsequent to that marriage, accused came to Singapore and took up permanent residence there. That would make his domicile in the Straits Settlements. Here he would be married according to the Chinese law.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who was

called to the bench when Chamberlain's

Chancery and Admiralty Benches

are to be held.

He joined the Royal Naval Division almost immediately after war began, and said to his friends: "I

realise I have been wrong all my life

in my opinions and policy about

Germany. I have made a mistake

and I think the best and only thing

I can do now is to go to fight and

try to wipe out the consequences of

that mistake."

SAFE, SURF, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or rheumatism.

Take the couch when Chamberlain's

Chloral and Diaphoresis Benches

are to the right spot and give

immediate relief.

You cannot afford to be without it if

you are subject to attacks of this kind.

For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

Price 1/-

THE CHINA MAIL.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.  
INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF RECENT EVENTS.

London, June 23, 12.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, telegraphing on June 22, says he has just returned from a visit to the Front to the trenches occupied by the Australians and New Zealanders who repelled the grand Turkish Attack on June 16. The periscope, which afforded the only method of viewing the ground, owing to the proximity of the trenches, still reveals abundant evidence of the enemy's terrible punishment. Everywhere the dead were lying singly or in groups, sometimes too thick for counting. The attack began at midnight on the 16th. The day before had been quiet until the evening, when the enemy opened a furious bombardment with arms of all calibres. When the Turks had finished wasting their ammunition in this way it was found that practically no damage was done, but the Turks took a different view and opened an attack at midnight with a heavy fusillade. The whole line thereupon advanced in the bravest way at 3 o'clock in the morning against this murderous fire.

## TURKS FUTILE ATTEMPT TO DRIVE THE AUSTRALIANS.

At some points they reached the trenches only to be shot down at point-blank range. Many were killed in the trenches themselves. The attacks were repeated at short intervals with the same disastrous results. At no point did our men even look like giving way. The last grand attack was launched at noon on Wednesday after another thunderous bombardment. This one also withered before the blast of rifle and Maxim fire. The Turkish dead lay in ghastly piles. Hundreds were counted along the front of short segments of the line.

From prisoners we learned that the enemy had brought up an entirely fresh division for the attack, in which, according to our computation, they lost half their strength. This agrees with the estimates of prisoners who say that fifty per cent. returned at the end of the successive attacks.

The battle had a sequel next day, which shows that the Turks are learning the tricks of their German masters. In the late afternoon red crescent flags shot up from the Turkish trenches, and were answered by white flags from ours. Turkish stretcher-bearers appeared between the lines, evidently intending to remove the wounded. Simultaneously a Turkish officer, accompanied by two surgeons, approached our lines. The Australian general went forward to meet them. They asked for an armistice in order to remove the dead and wounded. "The hour and the conditions," says our official report, "were calculated to excite suspicion right away, as night was approaching and the enemy's trenches were lined with double rows of armed men gazing in the bristling trenches." The Australian general said that if the Turkish officer returned at a reasonable hour in the morning they might exchange letters, subject meanwhile to hostilities being resumed after ten minutes' grave. We had not long to wait before our suspicions were justified, that under the cloak of humanity the enemy were seeking to profit by the darkness in order to escape from the fire of our artillery, which had caused them such heavy losses.

The Australian General having seen through the manoeuvre, they tried another trick. The masses in the trenches advanced with fixed bayonets behind a screen of weaponless soldiers, who held up their hands as though eager to surrender; but the ruse was detected immediately and the Turks paid dearly for their attempt to abuse the privileges of the Red Cross flag.

The enemy then commenced a bombardment lasting until dark, after which the rifles and maxims maintained the combat until 3 a.m. in the morning, the enemy tried one more rush but lacked vigour and were speedily repelled to their trenches. Thus failed General von Saunders' three days' attempt, first by fair and then by foul means, to drive the Australians to the sea.

## TURKISH FAILURES.

The Press Bureau issues the following dispatch from Headquarters at the Dardanelles, dated June 20th:

The Turks yesterday evening expended 450 high explosive shells and were seen massing for attack. The enemy's heart failed and the attack degenerated into fire action. One of our brigades at 6.30 in the evening attacked a Turkish trench but were unsuccessful. The Turks counter-attacked and effected a lodgment of their line at an awkward salient captured by us on June 12. As the brigade were unable to recover the lost trench, the 5th Royal Scots assisted the company and the Worcesters then came to help. This attack was brilliantly successful. The Turkish dead were estimated at three hundred along the front of one brigade alone, and probably amounted to a thousand altogether. Prisoners state that the Turks were amazed that their high explosive bombardment made so little impression, though the trenches were much damaged.

## THE POPE AND THE WAR.

## HIS HOLINESS INTERVIEWED.

London, June 23.  
The Rome correspondent of the Paris "Liberte" states that the Pope, in an interview, defended his abstention in denouncing the revolting war crimes because he was unable to discuss the merits of the mutual accusations. The destructions of cathedrals, and Louvain library were abominations which he utterly condemned though he did not pass judgment. The Judge is above. There was no more horrible crime than the sinking of the "Lusitania" but he asked was a blockade condemning millions of innocent people to starvation inspired by very humane principles?

The correspondent, in commenting on the bad impression in France caused by the Vatican's efforts to keep Italy neutral, says the Pope admitted that he was neutral because he was God's representative on earth and wished to spare Italy the horrors of war, and also because war would endanger the interests of the Vatican.

The hour had not arrived for him to take the initiative in peace, but he would feebly watch for the opportunity and grasp the first-hand extended.

## GERMAN HARVEST A COMPLETE FAILURE.

London, June 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German harvest is a complete failure. In some districts there is drought; fruit is falling and the grass withering.

## ITALIAN FLEET TO GUARD THE ADRIATIC.

London, June 23.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Italian fleet has taken over the immediate guard of the Adriatic Sea.

The French Admiral in Chief praises the endurance of the bluejackets engaged for the past ten months in this region.

## BRITISH AEROPLANE SERVICE.

London, June 23.  
At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Trenance, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that the aeroplane service could not be improvised in a hurry. Its steady development had progressed since the War had been continuing rapidly and it was possible that the development of the Flying Corps would be a legitimate cause for satisfaction in the country (cheers).

## SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS.

London, June 23.  
Mr. Asquith acknowledged this: the Royal Society had contributed inventions which he could not disclose.

## WOMEN MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

London, June 23.  
It is mentioned that despatches contain the names of 68 women, matrons of Hospitals, nurses, etc., including representatives of the Dominions.

## GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULVED.

The German counter-attack north of Arras ceased this morning and there was only a violent artillery duel during the day. The German attacks on the Heights of the Meuse, Wouze and in Lorraine were repulsed and the French continued their advance on the Vosges.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## LORD KITCHENER'S APPRECIATION OF THE TROOPS.

London, June 23.

Lord Kitchener has written to Mr. Bea Tillet: "I am much obliged by your letter giving such an interesting description of the feelings of the men in the trenches. There is no doubt that they fought splendidly against a foe who used the most dastardly means to conduct the campaign. We are doing all in our power to give the men the munitions that they require."

## MORE SHELLS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

London, June 23, 1.10 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states that 15 long range shells were again dropped into Dunkirk this morning. Our heavy batteries concentrated on the enemy gun.

## NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AND THE SUPPLY OF ENEMY GOODS.

London, June 23.

The House of Commons to-night passed the Exportations Restrictions Bill, the first effect of which will prohibit the exportation of any goods to Holland except through the Nederlands Overseas Trust, which guarantees that no goods will reach the enemy destination.

Mr. Protzman, Under-Secretary for Board of Trade, declared that there had already been a partial arrangement with this body which he believed kept its obligations. He hoped that this new arrangement would arrest trade which was certainly passing through Holland into Germany. The Bill, which could be extended to other neutral countries, contained penalties in case of imprisonment.

Sir Henry Dilziel welcomed the Government's acknowledgement of goods going into Germany and said that there were insufficient warehouses at Copenhagen to hold all the cotton and that whole streets were filled with bales destined for Germany.

## OPERATIONS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

## GENERAL BOTHA'S FURTHER SUCCESS.

London, June 23.

General Sir Louis Botha's forces, says a telegram from Pretoria, have occupied Omaruru, on the Swakopmund Grootfontein Railway. The advance continues.

## RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

London, June 23.

Since the occupation of Windhoek, General Botha's movements have been hindered by a lack of supplies. The troops have been on half, and even on quarter rations. Replenishment now permits of the resumption of active hostilities, which are likely to be effective.

## THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

London, June 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, conferred with the French Under-Secretary for War, M. Thomas, who is the organiser of the French munitions, at Boulogne on Saturday and Sunday. Both Ministers were accompanied by experts.

## GREECE AND THE WAR.

## A Significant Statement.

London, June 23.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, says a telegram from Athens, has authorised the statement that he is convinced that any policy except supporting the Entente Powers would by disastrous to Greece.

## DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LEMBERG.

## RUSSIANS BRAVELY DEFENDING IT.

London, June 23.

Russian military experts do not conceal the probability of the fall of Lemberg, although a last desperate stand is being made nearer the city behind the Grodziec lines. But the town is not strongly fortified, and even the Austrians last September did not attempt its defence.

A German phalanx is approaching the town from the north by way of Rawas Ruska in a wide encircling movement, while the Austrians are advancing from the south-west. The Russians, however, have succeeded thus far in retaining in good order, hence the German victory is incomplete, while they are confronted with a practically unbroken front, possessing unimpaired potentialities for an offensive which will make themselves felt at the most favourable opportunity.

The situation is somewhat akin to that on the Western front on the occasion of General Joffre's retirement upon the Marne. The strength of the Russian positions upon the Tarnow front make the enemy offensive northwards improbable.

## THE FIGHTING NORTH OF ARRAS.

London, June 22.

To-day Paris communiqué says:— The German long-range gun that has been firing into Dunkirk showed renewed activity. Fourteen shells were fired, and some civilians were killed.

The Belgians achieved a neat success in the St. George's region. They took a German trench, killing or capturing all the occupants.

In the battle around Arras the enemy, after a very fierce bombardment, attacked at various points, but was completely repulsed, except to the south-east of Souchez, where he regained a foothold in a portion of one trench. The Germans in the region of The Labyrinth sustained heavy losses. Another German attack was defeated by infantry and artillery fire. The enemy used gas bombs.

The French continue to advance in Lorraine and in Alsace, easily repulsing counter-attacks and capturing some prisoners and machine-guns.

## GALLANTRY OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

London, June 23.

The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from the Headquarters at the Dardanelles, dated the 22nd inst., which states that after 24 hours' hard and continuous fighting a substantial success was achieved in an attack by General Gouraud's troops, resulting in the capture of a considerable portion of Turkish trenches.

As already reported, the battle on the 4th and 5th June resulted in a good advance of the Centre, to which neither the Right nor the Left Wings were able to conform owing to the strength of the Turkish positions in front of the flanks. General Gouraud at 4.30 on Monday morning began an attack on the formidable works running along the Karavestere, and by noon the 2nd French Division had stormed and captured all the Turkish first and second line trenches opposite their front, including the famous Haricot redoubt with a subsidiary maze of entanglements and communication trenches.

TRENCHES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.—On their right the 1st French Division, after fierce fighting, also took Turkish trenches opposite their front, but a heavy counter-attack forced them back. Again this Division attacked, and again it stormed the position, but again it was driven out.

The bombardment of the Turkish Left Wing was resumed. British guns and howitzers again aiding the French artillery. A fine attack was launched at about six o'clock in the evening, in which 600 yards of the Turkish first-line trenches were taken. Despite heavy counter-attacks during the night, especially at 8.30 in the morning, all the captured positions are still in our hands.

## ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

The enemy lost most heavily. One Turkish battalion, advancing to reinforce the Turks, was spotted by an aeroplane, and practically wiped out by 7.50 before they could scatter.

The cruel and contempt of danger shown by the young French dragoons—the last contingent of French averaging only 20 years—was much admired.

The French battleship St. Louis did excellent service against the Asiatic batteries during the fighting.

## (Hawas Service.)

French stock now stands at 71,600.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wak Tsz Yat Po's Service.)  
CANTON'S ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

PEKING, June 23.

The Canton Government has been allotted \$4,000,000 for administrative expenses by the Central Government.

## KWANTUNG MAGISTRATE DISMISSED.

A Mandate deprives from office Cheung Fui Hing, Magistrate of the Pioning district of Kwantung, for neglect of duties relative to the Internal Loan.

## EXHIBITION OF NATIVE GOODS.

The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to hold an exhibition of native goods from September 26 to October 10.

## SUBMARINE'S VALUE.

Thwarting the Torpedo.

In the "Dublin Review" that well-known naval writer, A. H. Pollen, makes a careful survey of the successes achieved by the submarine and its effective arm, the torpedo. Mr. Pollen comes to the conclusion that both the submarine and the torpedo have been considerably overrated, the fact being that "the torpedo is not a weapon of precision." This opinion is based on recent "achievements" claimed for the submarine.

"The official submarine war began on February 13th and only seven merchantmen were hit and eleven attacked in the first fortnight. In the whole period from January 21st to March 3rd there were 4,019 arrivals and 4,115 sailings. It is presumably safe to say that each ship arriving and each ship leaving was, on an average, at least twenty per cent. in the water area, so that, considering all the water areas and the transports, there were less than 2 per cent. of targets hit and less than 4 per cent. of targets attacked to targets available."

Mr. Pollen has earned a reputation for careful statement and the nervous may take comfort from the following:—

"And the interesting point to remember is that the non-success of the enemy's submarine was not immediately due to any anti-submarine campaign of ours, but simply to the employment of ordinary vigilance pitched against the natural limitations of the submarine itself. With the Tropitz's December threat that Germany would send her submarines to attack British trade there began the development of English counter-attrition. It was this that was most effective, so that so many hits in so short a time as the period necessary for war at the time of the Scutari disaster. What was neglected in war was driven to what the trouble began. At the time of writing it is impossible to specify what the means of the counter-attrition are, and it is equally impossible to estimate their efficiency. If forty submarines can make no more than sixteen hits on 8,000 targets it may be partly due to their limitations partly to the efficiency of the means taken to attack them. For myself I have a great faith in the efficiency of these means, and it is my belief that they will profoundly affect the employment of submarines as to make even the shadow of menace from this source seem ridiculous."

## A HINT TO JAPAN.

Mr. Patnam Weale, in the course of a striking article published simultaneously in Peking, in Yokohama, in London and in Manchester, has the following interesting passage:

"A brilliant Hungarian who made England his home set down pregnant words to what that inevitably brings. He said: 'It is customary to accuse Napoleon of having foolishly over-reached himself. It is likewise a commonplace to blame Louis XIV. for an ambition striving for the absurd of subjugating Europe. It is less known that George III. failed in his attempt of subjugating thirteen colonies within the British Empire, because of民族的 essential identity. What of either Napoleon or Louis XIV., King George did not, if true, try to dominate the leading Powers of Europe. Whilst fighting the Americans, he had the boldness to fight the French; the Spanish, and the Dutch too, running at the same time the hostility of the Baltic Powers. As Louis XIV. for a similar defiance suffered defeat at Blenheim, Turin, and Malplaquet; and as Napoleon for the same crime of Europe, was crushed at Leipzig and Waterloo; so King George, committing the same fatal error, had England's principal force, her sea-power, and thus the vastest and most fertile colonies ever possessed by an Empire. Europe, the heir of the Hellenic intellect and Roman military strength, can be defied neither by one or two European Powers, nor by the non-European countries put together. Persia can defend itself; Carthage can stand up to opposing Rome; the United States arose mainly to England's invasion of Europe in the eighteenth century."

"We say most emphatically that Canton and Kowloon are the natural point of contact of the European point of view as well as the historical and political of the last fourteen years in China. For the last words have yet to be spoken; and what Peking says to day the rest of the world will say to-morrow.

"The point is very well made indeed and it needs to be driven home, says the National Review (Shanghai):

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CHINCHING, MOJI, KOBE & KASAGAWA (Capt. H. N. RIVENS, R.N.R.)	1st July	Freight and Passage
YOKOHAMA	1st July	Passage
MANSON, via UNTAL PORTS (SARDINIA) (Capt. J. T. JEWRYH.)	17th July	Freight and Passage

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For VICTORIA and TAUOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI,  
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAKI and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "TAUOMA MARU" ... Capt. J. Hamada ... Thursday, 13th July at 3 p.m.  
S.S. "YOKOAKI MARU" ... Capt. J. Kanno ... Monday, 19th July at 3 p.m.

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S.S. "YOKOAKI MARU" ... Capt. S. Nemoto ... Sunday, 4th July, at 7 a.m.

FOR TAMSUI AND KELLUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. "TAUOMA MARU" ... Capt. K. Murakami ... Sunday, 27th June, at Noon.

S.S. "KAIJO MARU" ... Capt. Y. Yamamoto ...

FOR ANPING AND TAUOMA via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. "SOSHU MARU" ... Capt. A. Kobayashi ... Wednesday, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

## FOR HAIKHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer Captain Leave  
"KEIGO MARU" ... Inamizumi ... Monday, 28th June at 10 a.m.  
"DAIGO MARU" ... T. Konishi ...

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SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	June 17, Daylight.
HOIHOW	SINAN	June 28, at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAINING	June 29, at 4 p.m.
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Hongkong, June 23, 1915.

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accommodation in which vessel is  
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at Consignee's risk and expense, and  
delivery must then be taken from the  
Company's Godown. Storage charges will  
be assessed on all Goods remaining  
undelivered on 30th June at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.

No claims will be recognised after the  
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be  
landed into the Godown, where they will  
be examined on 30th June at 10 A.M.

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K. DOL,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 22, 1915.

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A CONE  
point upwards  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the North of  
the Colony.

A CONE  
point upwards  
DEW  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the North-East of  
the Colony.

DRUM  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the East of the  
Colony.

A CONE  
point downwards  
DEW below  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-East of  
the Colony.

A CONE  
point downwards  
BALL below  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-West of  
the Colony.

A CONE  
point downwards  
BALL below  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-West of  
the Colony.

A CONE  
point downwards  
BALL below  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-West of  
the Colony.

A CONE  
point downwards  
BALL below  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-West of  
the Colony.

A CONE  
point downwards  
BALL below  
indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-West of  
the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be more than 300 miles away  
from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be less than 300 miles away  
from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be  
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such  
positions or are moving in such directions  
that information regarding them is con-  
sidered to be of importance to the Colony  
or to shipping leaving the harbour.

## URGENT SIGNALS.

In addition to the above, when it is  
expected that the wind may increase to  
full typhoon force at any moment, the  
following Urgent Signals will be made of  
the Water Police Station, and repeated  
the Harbour Office:-

SHIP REPORTS DUE AT INTERVALS  
OF ONE HOUR.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the  
same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be  
displayed from the Flagstaff on the roof of  
the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the  
Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S.  
Tamar.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green,  
Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed  
to be situated more than 300 miles from  
the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green,  
Red, indicates that the wind may be  
expected to increase to full typhoon force  
at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by  
the Explosive Bombs as above, in the  
event of the information conveyed by the  
signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for  
the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when  
necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARPS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and  
Passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be  
displayed at each of the following stations  
during the time that any of the above Day  
Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock, Aberdeen,  
Wan Chai, San Ki Wan,  
Stanley, Tai Po, Tai Kok,  
Gage Collinson, Sha Tau Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a de-  
pression somewhere in the China Sea, and  
that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the  
Harbour.

Further details can always be given to  
Ocean Vessels on demand by signal, from  
the Lighthouses.

J. W. JEFFREY,  
Director.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

## ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEP. MOVER SILL OR ORDINARY SPRING TIME	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAP
KOWLOON	700	10' 6" top 10' 6" bottom	10' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	251	7' 4"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	251	8' 3"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	251	8' 3"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	251	6' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
TAI-KO-KTSU	608	83	21	7' 6"	
Commemorative Dock					
ABERDEEN					
Hong Kong Lamont Dock	420	83	15	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,  
1407

R. H. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

May 1.

The C. P. R. C. S. M. Montcalm arrived at Kowloon on Tuesday, the 22nd June, and left Kowloon on Wednesday, the 23rd June, a.m., due to arrive at Nagoya on Thursday, the 24th June a.m.

## Other Vessels.

The Royal Line s.s. Monroe from United Kingdom, left Singapore on the 18th June, and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 25th June.

The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s. Choy-  
sing left Shanghai on the 22nd June due here on the 26th June.The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Fookong left Singapore on the 18th June, due here on the 22nd June.The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Kuoneng leaves Shanghai on the 28th June, due here on or about the 29th June.The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Kuoneng left Calcutta on the 16th June, due here on the 21st July.The Shire Line, Ltd.'s s.s. Radnorshire  
left London on the 27th May, is due here on the 12th July.The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Indrajala left Vladivostock for Shanghai on the 30th May; is due here at end of July.

## LATEST ADVISES.

The E. & A. s.s. Eastern left Sydney for  
this port (via Queensland Ports, Port  
Darwin, Palmer and Manilla on the 2nd June, and may be expected here on or  
about the 29th June).The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Kuoneng left Calcutta on the 16th June, due here on the 21st July.The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Kuoneng leaves Shanghai on the 28th June, due here on or about the 29th June.The Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.'s s.s.  
Kuoneng leaves Manilla on the 28th June, due here on or about the 10th July.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER  
REPORT.

JUNE 24, 1915.—P.M.

Station. Hour. Pressure  
at Sea Level. Temperature  
at Sea Level. Humidity. Wind  
Direction. Weather.

Vostock. 7 a.m. — — — — —

Nemuro. 8 a.m. — — — — —

Hakodate. 29.63 — SW. 3

Tokio. 29.77 — WSW. 3

Kochi. 29.78 — — — — —

Nagasaki. 29.76 — — — — —

Kagoshima. 29.80 — — — — —

Okinawa. 29.87 — — SW. 1

Naha. 29.89 — — SW. 1

Ishigaki. 29.88 — — SW. 1

Bonin Island. 30.02 — — — — —

Choshi. 29.64 67 95 W 3 or

Hawick. 29.65 — — — — —

Changchun. 29.66 — — — — —

Shanghai. 29.67 73 96 E 1 of

Sharp Pk. 29.68 74 96 SW. 4 on

Amakusa. 29.71 82 87 S 2 b

Swatow. 29.75 73 93 — — —

Takao. 29.75 73 93 — — —

Mianan. 29.75 73 93 SW. 2

Pascoadores. 29.75 81 — — —

Canton. 29.74 79 95 SW. 1

Gap Rock. 29.74 79 saw. 1 o

Macao. 29.75 — — — — —

Wuchow. 29.76 — — — — —

Pakhoi. 29.76 — — — — —

Holloway. 29.76 — — — — —

Pheller. 29.76 — — — — —

Tourane. 29.76 — — — — —

C.S. James. 29.76 84 94 SW. 4 o

Daguan. 29.75 90 90 SW. 2 b

Mandia. 22.75 90 90 SW. 0 o

Legard. 29.75 90 90 SW. 1 o

Radios. 29.75 90 90 SW. 1 o

Dodo. 29.75 90 90 SW. 1 o

Sungko. 29.74 79 saw. 1 o

Lubuan. 29.74 79 saw. 1 o

G. W. JEFFREY, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 24, 1915.

The thermometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit  
at the level of the sea at Hongkong, reads 74.6°.H. B. HUMPHREY, Percentage of saturation, the  
humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100%.

J. FORCH &amp; WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

L. STATE OF WEATHER, blue sky, scattered clouds,  
few clouds, overcast, broken, dark, cloudy, rain, snow,  
fog, thunder, visibility 1000 ft., 7000 ft., 10000 ft., 100000 ft.

T. D. BROWN, Wind force and direction.

G. E. HARRISON, Wind force and direction.

J. W. JEFFREY, Director.

D. DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,  
and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open 'Til Midnight.

O. W. JEFFREY, Director.

This will indicate that there is a depression  
somewhere in the China Sea, and  
that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the  
Harbour.Further details can always be given to  
Ocean Vessels on demand by signal, from  
the Lighthouses.

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